THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

A·MONTHLY·JOURNAL·FOR·THE ARCHITECTURAL · INTERESTS

SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA

VOLUME NINE
NUMBER ONE

JANUARY, 1915

The Pacific Coast Architect

VOLUME IX — SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, JANUARY, 1915 — NUMBER 1

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

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PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH AT
725 CHRONICLE BLDG., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Subscription in the United States and possessions
$5.00 a Year. Foreign and Canadian $6.00 a Year
Single copies, each 50 cents

Entered as Second-class matter at the Post-office at San Francisco

Changes in, or copy for new advertisements must reach the office of publication not later than the Fifteenth of the month preceding issue.

The Editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the readers of this publication. When payment for same is desired this fact should be stated. Self-addressed envelopes must accompany all such contributions.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION TEL. DOUGLAS 3424

EDITORIAL

May You Have a Prosperous New Year

The year just closed has been anything but a good period, judged from a business standpoint. There have been many disturbing factors; troubled conditions that might have caused a panic in former years.

We wish to emphasize, however, the outstanding and wholly important fact adduced from the year's events, and that is the absolutely sound basic condition that pervades and undermines the whole fabric of American industries at the present day.

Business has been put to a most severe test, and yet it has overcome all obstacles. During the past three months, resumption of general business has been marked, climaxing in a most satisfactory holiday trade and presenting an outlook for future business that is not at all bad. Men of the business world in close touch with the situation, generally agree that the year 1915 will witness activity in all branches of trade throughout the United States, and this statement stands out distinctly as regards Pacific Coast affairs.

We extend to the members of the architectural profession and its allied interests our most hearty wish for their success during the New Year and express the hope that they may enjoy full health and everlasting happiness.

♣ ♣ ♣

Brick Used for Tall Buildings

Tall buildings of necessity are framed of steel. No other building material has yet been found capable of performing the work required in buildings over moderate height and occupy so little space. After an extended use dating back to the Home Insurance Office building in Chicago as the first skyscraper, we place the steel frame at a high standard and should make it the type of construction best suited to all building construction of so-called permanency. Surely, it meets all conditions better than other framing materials and certainly gives results not otherwise obtained.

The manufacture of steel is now so accurately gauged and determined as to practically preclude any failure at the job. Its inspection may be extremely accurate and it has none of the chances taken with other materials during the erecting period. In the matter of fire, its protection is a question of deep concern. It should be surrounded by a material of known fire-resisting quality that it may serve to advantage.

For a long period of years, brick was used as the enclosing wall of the frame, and now, after its competitors have been given a trial, it stands as the safest and best material for the encasing walls. The thirteen-inch brick wall was used as a standard curtain wall, but to-day we find the 8½-inch reinforced brick wall used as a competitor to concrete. It is reinforced with vertical rods 24 inches on centers rigidly fastened to the steel frame. The brick work thus built in the vertical bay of a wall is given more stability, but there should be used good mortar, composed largely of cement and the bricks thoroughly bedded in the mortar to obtain the best results. Even using a hard brick with such mortar, this wall is the cheapest in price extant to-day.

Much comment has been heard regarding the value of this wall as a protection against storm waters striking its surface. This wall, laid up well, resists the water as well as any known material and does not crack and thus permit leakage, which is most difficult to remedy. Brick curtain walls are erected in much less time than other materials, and through its very nature of unit construction, is homogeneous in character.

View existing walls on steel frame structures and determine for yourself how they stand the wear after a few years of service. A careful inspection will reveal the fact that well laid-up brickwork excels in this position.

♣ ♣ ♣

New Home for San Francisco Architects

The San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects announces that on January 1st it will move from the present location, 108 Lick Building, to 233 Post Street, where most suitable and convenient quarters have been secured. This announcement is intended for all visiting members of the profession as well as local architects. The new home of the Chapter is very centrally located, just off Market Street, in a modern building, and is certain to prove highly satisfactory.

An Unusual Office Building

BY H. P. BUCKINGHAM*

The Federal Realty Building, illustrated in this number, presents, from an architectural point of view, some rather unique features and seems therefore to deserve to be described as unusual.

When it is stated that the site measures 8 feet 6 inches at the south or gore end, 37 feet at the north end, 100 feet on Broadway and 104 feet on Telegraph Avenue and contains only one right angle, it will be readily agreed that the problem of placing thereon a modern twelve-story office building would seem to present certain difficulties not often encountered in the ordinary run of architectural practice.

But, lest it be held by some that the difficulties of the performance are being unduly magnified, it may be quite frankly admitted at the outset that the very limitations of area were of the greatest assistance in determining the final plan.

At the very beginning, when pencil was first put to the paper, the most striking feature of the site, from the architect's viewpoint, was its inability to accommodate itself to any scheme which would provide a sufficient number of offices to make the venture reasonably profitable financially and still permit the very necessary public circulation.

So dire was the need of additional space that it was inevitable from the very outset that the bay window should enter the scheme as an essential feature.

With the addition of the space thus gained, most of the serious difficulties of planning disappeared, and the plan naturally took the form of a central corridor with offices on both street frontages; the gore end becoming an office with three exposures, the central corridor terminating at its entrance.

The elevators and stairway were placed on the north end of the building for the good and sufficient reason that, even had it been desired, there was no other place to put them without sacrificing space of far greater value, and at the same time breaking into the main roof with the pent-house construction.

Thus on what at first appeared to be an unsuitable site for the intended development evolved an arrangement which it is gratifying to note is satisfying the practical demands of its purpose.

The adoption of a Gothic treatment for the exterior seemed also to be the most natural development. The long vertical lines of the bay windows beginning at the second story belt course were terminated at the eleventh floor level, except the three bays at the gore end, in which portion it was deemed advisable to limit the height of the building to seven stories, mainly on account of the excessive wind stresses developed by reason of the extremely narrow base on which this part of the building rests, and also on account of the disproportionate cost due to the large amount of exterior wall in proportion to the floor space to be obtained.

A somewhat elaborate treatment of the three upper stories terminates in the steep pitched slate roof which conceals another floor devoted to the housing of two 2,500-gallon water tanks and the machinery for the two elevators, and obtaining its light from skylights.

The construction of the building is a steel frame resting on reinforced concrete footings. These footings run each and west; i. e., across the building, and are continuous in that direction, each footing receiving one column on each street frontage. It may be of interest to mention in passing that there is but one interior column in the building, all others being lot line columns.

The floor construction is of reinforced concrete in spans of approximately 10 feet 6 inches. A glance at the plan will show that the main supporting columns occur between alternate bay windows, a spacing of about 21 feet. Heavy spandrel girders between columns give support to the bay windows at each floor level and carry the load from one intermediate cross girder; the spandrel girders and transverse girders between columns being heavily knee-braced. The result is a frame of great stability. For the design of the structural steel work Mr. Walter Kelly and Mr. J. S. Nichol, who collaborated thereon, deserve credit.

A few words as to the equipment of the building may be of interest.

Limitations of space amongst other considerations decided the owners on the use of "street steam." This steam is brought into the building from the mains in Broadway and is utilized for heating and for furnishing hot water.

Many of the floors are equipped for the use of doctors and dentists, and each office on these floors has at its disposal both direct and alternating electric current, gas and compressed air, is fitted with a dental waste, and supplied, as are all the offices in the building, with hot and cold water.

The two elevators furnished by the Otis Elevator Company are overhead duplex-geared traction type, operating at a speed of 450 feet per minute. The elevator doors are equipped with the Randall door, operating device and threshold illuminators.

There is also a Cutler mail chute, the location and installation of which luckily presented no unusual difficulties.

All floors are covered with battleship linoleum.

The artificial lighting of the offices is semi-indirect. The The fixtures throughout were designed and executed by the English Company, of Oakland. The lobby fixtures and the exterior lanterns at the Broadway and Telegraph Avenue entrances are executed in bronze by the same company and deserve a special word of praise.

The exterior of the building is of semi-glazed terra cotta and the color is a very light buff.

The curtain walls are of concrete and the anchorage for the terra cotta is obtained by a lattice of steel bars fastened to the exterior of the concrete with galvanized iron anchors, to which the wrought iron anchors of the terra cotta were securely clipped, the whole of the work being backed up with brick and grouted solid.

Here again is evidence of economy of space, the concrete curtain walls being adopted on account of the lesser thickness permitted by the building laws. It must, however, be admitted that the work involved in obtaining the anchorage for the terra cotta was considerably increased thereby.

The corridor floors, the wainscot to door height and the stair treads are of marble.

The main lobby up to the spring line of the barrel vault is of buff Tavernelle marble, except for the base, which is of red Verona. The floor border is of yellow Tavernelle and the ground of white Columbia.

* Office manager of B. G. McDougall, architect of the Federal Realty Building.

The elevator fronts, the directory board, the window frames and main entrance doors and frames are of cast bronze and the doors are also of bronze.

The window frames and sash throughout the upper stories are of metal "Simplex" construction and the glazing of all sash is of plate glass.

The corridor doors are glazed with "Imperial" plate glass.

The interior finish throughout the offices is of West Coast mahogany.

It may be truthfully stated that the construction of this building has been of unusual interest to the public, for from the time when, what looked as if it might be the beginning of the frame-work of an ocean liner that had lost its way, reared its wedge-shaped prow above Broadway's sandy soil, right up to the completion of the work it has served the useful purpose of providing a topic of conversation to all and sundry who awaited a car at Fourteenth and Broadway.

This latest addition to Oakland's office buildings is due to the enterprise of Messrs. J. F. Carlston and A. J. Snyder of Oakland, who first conceived the possibiilty of obtaining the site and erecting an office building thereon. Later the Federal Realty Company came into being with Mr. Snyder as manager. For the desire of this company to give to Oakland another modern and well-equipped office building, and for its thoroughness in carrying this desire to fulfillment, the thanks of the community are due.

It would be impossible to refrain from tendering the thanks of the office to the owners, who gave it this opportunity, and to Mr. W. T. Veitch, whose services in the capacity of chief of construction were invaluable in the execution of the work.

American Institute of Architects Convene

BY SYLVAIN SCHNAITTACHER

The Forty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects in the city of Washington on the 2d, 3d and 4th days of December, 1914, will pass into Institute history as one of the most important gatherings held by that body.

The most impressive fact of the Convention was the colossal amount of work performed by the majority of the committees submitting reports, notably the Board of Directors, the Treasurer and the committees on Chapter Relations, Contracts and Specifications and Competition. Everyone interested in the progress of the architectural profession should read these reports when published with the Convention proceedings, as no summary can do them justice. President Sturgis' address was most inspiring and a plea for mutual co-operation in striving for the higher aims of the Institute.

The entire time of the Convention, with the exception of the banquet and conferring of the medal on M. Jean Pascal, was given up to the business of the Institute. There were no amusement features, such as sight-seeing, to take up the time of the delegates, with the result that the delegates and the committees labored with commendable earnestness. Nearly all committees held night sessions, which were extended into the early hours of the morning in order that the reports might be ready for the opening of the Convention.

The attendance was the largest of any convention, 147 delegates voting.

The committee report which brought forth the greatest discussion and which in substance recommended the incorporation of all Chapter members as Institute members, was that of the Committee on Relations with Chapters. This report contained a revised constitution and by-laws for the Institute and provided for a mode of election of Institute members and of a government for the Chapters, by which Chapter members would automatically become Institute members. While there is no doubt that this much-needed reform will be effected within a very short time, the report was referred back to the committee and the Chapters for further suggestions which would tend to eliminate some of the objections stated during the discussion.

The sum of $2,500 was voted for a survey and repairs to the Octagon. By resolution the Convention urged upon the profession the desirability of liberal support and aid in further extending the influence of the Institute Journal.

Mr. William B. Faville of the San Francisco Chapter was honored by being elected a Fellow of the Institute. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, R. Clipston Sturgis, Boston; First Vice-President, Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha; Second Vice-President, D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Philadelphia; Secretary, Burt L. Fenner, New York City; Treasurer, J. L. Mauran, St. Louis; Directors for three years: Charles A. Coolidge, Boston; Charles A. Favrot, New Orleans; Elmer C. Jensen, Chicago; Director for one year: John Hall Rankin, Philadelphia.

On Thursday, December 4th, the Institute Gold Medal was conferred upon M. Jean Pascal, "in absentia," at the building of the Pan-American Union. On behalf of M. Pascal, the medal was received by Ambassador Jusserand.

Mention should be made that the Institute's participation in the Lincoln Highway project was an interesting part of the Convention proceedings and also a subject for discussion at the banquet.

The matter of holding a convention in Los Angeles during 1915 was left in the hands of the Board of Directors.

In closing this article, two quotations are given as expressing the crystallized sentiment of the present administration of the Institute, and also of the aims which should inspire the individual members. The first quotation is from the President's address and the second from the conclusion of the report of the Board of Directors.

"As the institute recognizes and upholds complete and perfect service, so will the public, quick to appreciate good work, recognize what the Institute stands for. Let us not rest on promises; let us press forward to performance."

"A man should join the Institute in order to bear his part in upbuilding the artistic and ethical ideals of the profession. Does any one, whether Institute member or not, question the fact that the practice of architecture in this country is on a far higher plane artistically and professionally to-day than it was fifty, twenty or even ten years ago? And if that be the fact, to what other cause can it be due than to the combined efforts of those men, the country over, who have the highest regard for their profession, and to whom it stands for something more than the mere means of livelihood?

"The Institute has the same right to expect the support of the right-minded architect that the State has to demand the support of the right-minded citizen."

First Presbyterian Church, San Diego

The Bible school has become, in recent years, the dominating factor in determining the requirements of an adequate and modern church plant. This is almost altogether due to the rapid growth and emphasis placed upon the Bible school as the church of the future. The housing and caring for all of the church organizations and activities is a matter of great importance.

Formerly our churches were content to allow the preaching services to suffice for almost all the needs of the adult membership, the Bible school being attended mostly by women and children was of secondary importance. A place in which to meet, usually the main auditorium, and a few class rooms in out-of-the-way places, were the general requirements. "The men and religion forward movement" of a few years ago and its further development into other organizations among adults, gave a great impetus to adult work in the Bible school. Large men's and women's classes were organized, and consequently with adults, mothers and fathers, attending the Bible school, more attention was given to the children, and they, too, became more frequent visitors and Bible schools all over the land grew and multiplied very rapidly.

This rapid growth brought forth many problems to be solved, new methods of organization had to be introduced, some means for systematic study must be arranged; the graded school was inaugurated, pupils were arranged in classes and graded according to age, size and ability and further grouped into departments, until now, the modern graded school has three departments: elementary, secondary and adults. The elementary department consists of the beginners, primary and junior grades; the secondary department into intermediate and senior grades, and the adult department into but one grade, all those over twenty years of age.

To analyze the requirements for such a plan, beginning with the elementary department, the beginners need a small auditorium in which to meet, and it is sufficient for all of their work. The primary grade needs an auditorium somewhat larger, and in addition class rooms, depending on the size of the school. The junior grade needs a still larger auditorium and a larger number of class rooms than the primary. In the secondary department are two grades, intermediate and senior, both of which need an auditorium and class rooms. The adult department needs an auditorium and plenty of large class rooms completely inclosed, or in other words, no curtained class rooms. Then, too, men and women, young men and young women, have grouped themselves into organizations for more effective work and the cultivation of the social life of the church. For these some place in which to meet, play, and serve banquets, etc., for about the church all church activities must center.

From this analysis of the requirements of a modern Bible school it is not unreasonable to conclude that many congregations find their buildings inadequate for a graded Bible school, for now in place of one auditorium serving the double purpose of church and Bible school, it is found that the new order of things require no less than five auditoriums for the Bible school alone, one of which may be the church auditorium. The requirements of the church has undergone little change except as to size.

With this brief description of a modern church plant the problem of solving the plan for the First Presbyterian Church of San Diego is before us, and we shall see how the architect and the Building Committee succeeded in reaching the ideal.

The building occupies a half block, with streets on three sides. The principal facade is to the south and the ground slopes very precipitately toward the south and west, a condition that made the second floor of the Bible school easily accessible from the street and removed the children's entrance away from the other entrances, they usually departing earlier than the general school.

A deep ravine traversed the lot diagonally. The streets on all sides had been made by a deep fill and the lot in general was already a deep excavation, in excess of the depth required for the finished basement floor. From the outset it was proposed to build two buildings, namely a church and Bible school building, surrounding a court. The court already being excavated far below the sidewalk, it seemed a happy solution to make the court floor and basement floor of both buildings on the same level, opening the doors and windows to the basement upon this court, giving the maximum amount of light and ventilation to these rooms, which are usually dark and objectionable.

The Bible school building has in general three floors, basement, first or main floor, and second or gallery floor. Owing to the grade of the street, the second floor is reached by a short flight of stairs from the street, and upon this floor the children's or elementary department is placed. This department is separated from the secondary department on main and second floor by a wide corridor, the better to deaden the sound for singing in the different departments.

Now, taking the departments in their order, we shall consider first the elementary department. This, as we have noted, is divided into three grades—beginners, primary and juniors. The beginners' auditorium is placed near the street, on the sunny side of the building. The room is well lighted, equipped with sliding blackboards, so work may be left upon the boards while others are used; cabinets, burlap dados, for pinning pictures, etc., thereto. No other room is needed by this grade. On the same floor and adjoining thereto, entered from the corridor, is the primary auditorium, somewhat larger than the beginners' and likewise equipped, but having in addition a battery of ten class rooms. These class rooms are placed between the Bible school building and the church proper and forms the inclosure to the court on the north side. A corridor is sandwiched between the class rooms and they are abundantly lighted from the south or court side and from the rear of the lot. The corridor has a stair hall on the church building end with stairs communicating with all floors, the court and the gallery and main floor of the church.

The other grade of this department, the juniors, is placed on the main floor directly under the beginners and primary auditorium and is very much larger than either of these and has an additional number of class rooms, ten under those of the primary and four more on the side of the auditorium. In the junior grades the classes are usually more numerous, hence the increase in size of the auditorium and the larger number of class rooms. All of these auditoriums and class rooms are heated and ventilated.

Referring now to the requirements of a modern Bible school plan, it will be found that the elementary department is complete in all its appointments, having an auditorium for each of the three grades and class rooms for the primary and juniors.

Taking the next in order the secondary department, which includes the intermediate and senior grades. These

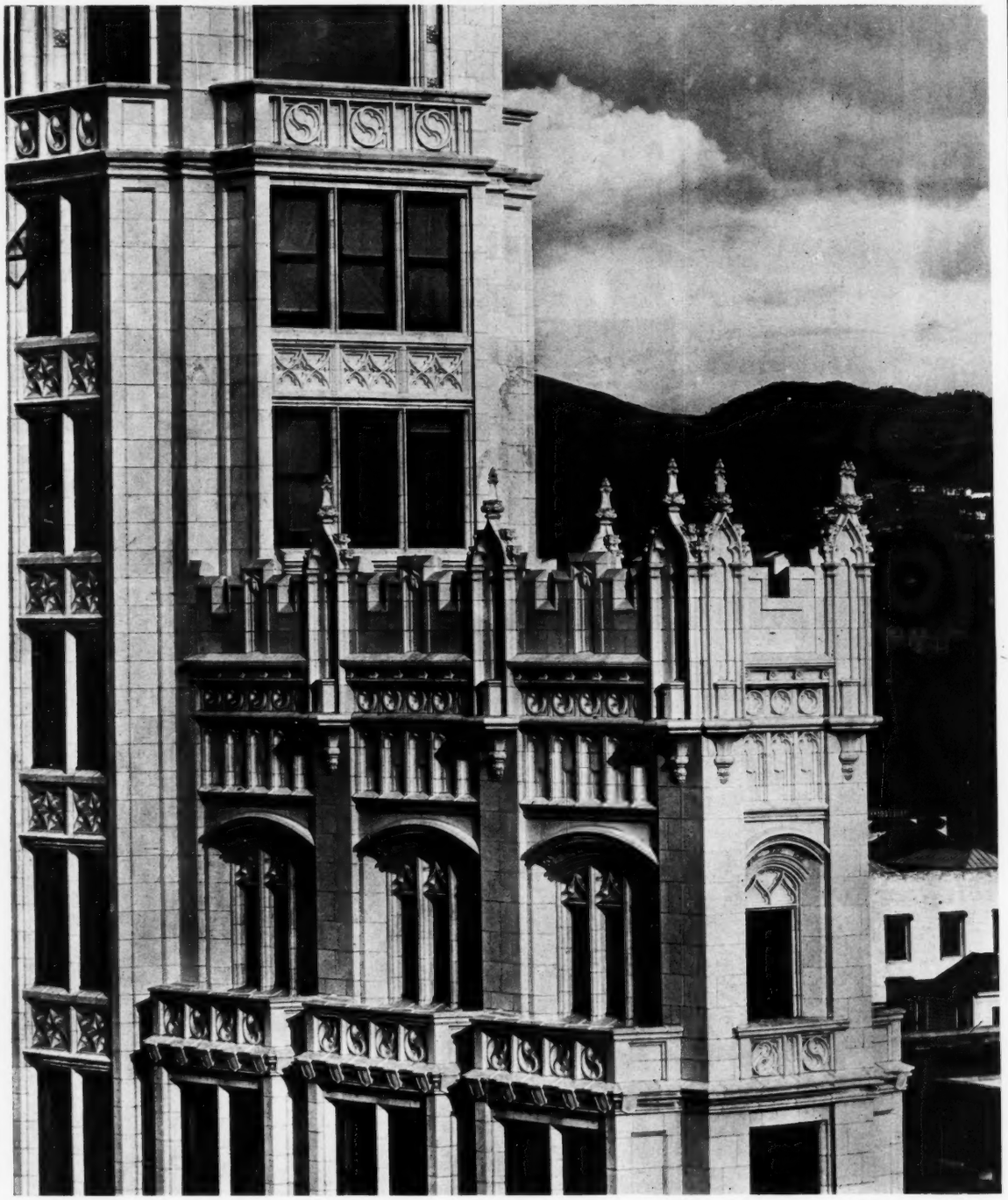
(Continued on page 29.)

Photo Gabriel Moulin

South Gore Elevation, Federal Realty Building, Oakland
Benjamin Geer McDougall, Architect, San Francisco

West Elevation, Federal Realty Building, Oakland
Benjamin Geer McDougall, Architect, San Francisco

Photo Gabriel Moulin



Detail at Gore Elevation, Federal Realty Building, Oakland
Benjamin Geer McDougall, Architect, San Francisco

Photo Gabriel Moulin

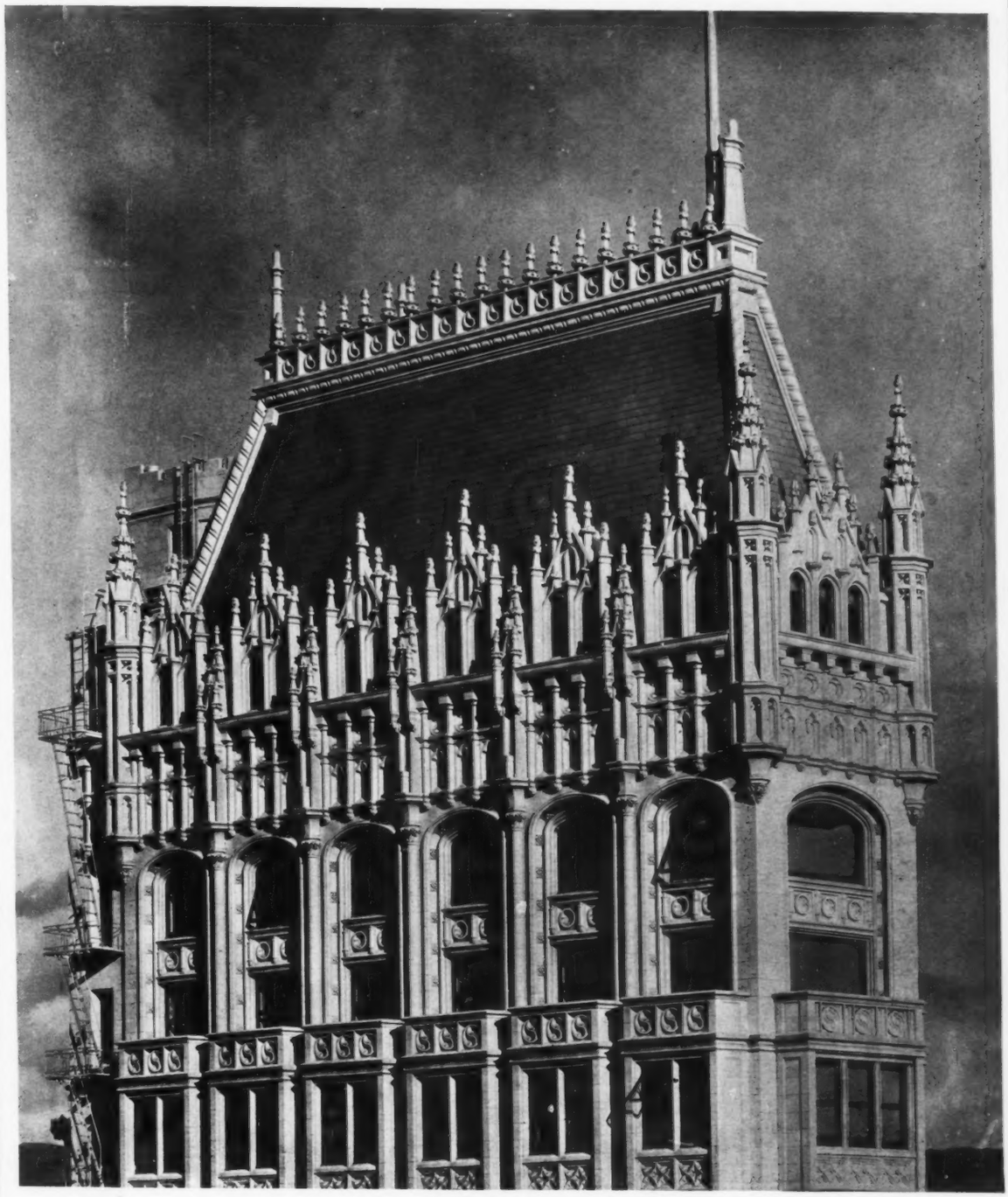
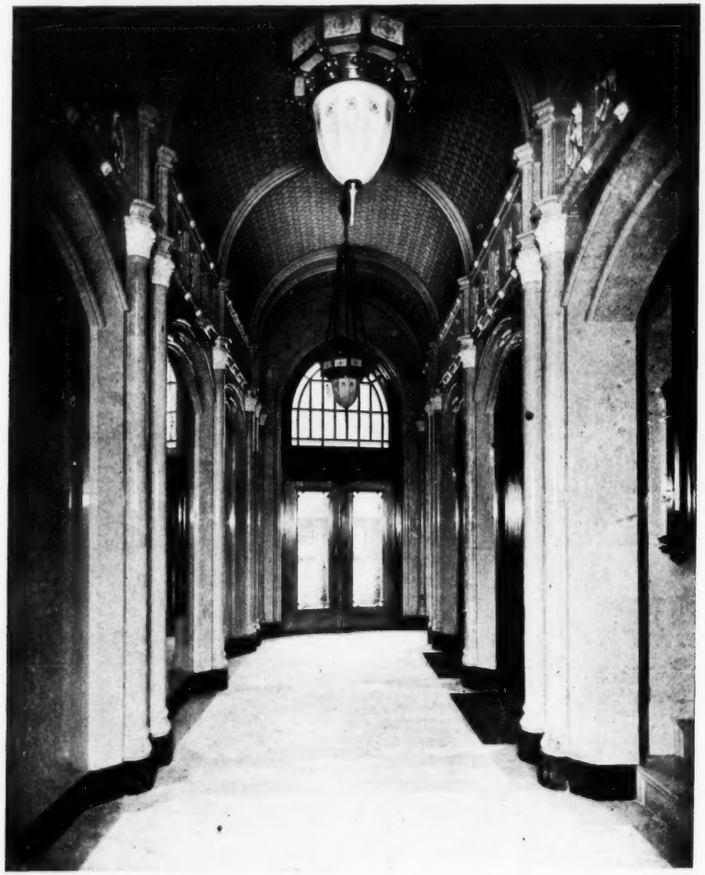


Photo Gabriel Moulin

Detail of Upper Stories, Federal Realty Building, Oakland

Benjamin Geer McDougall, Architect, San Francisco



Main Lobby

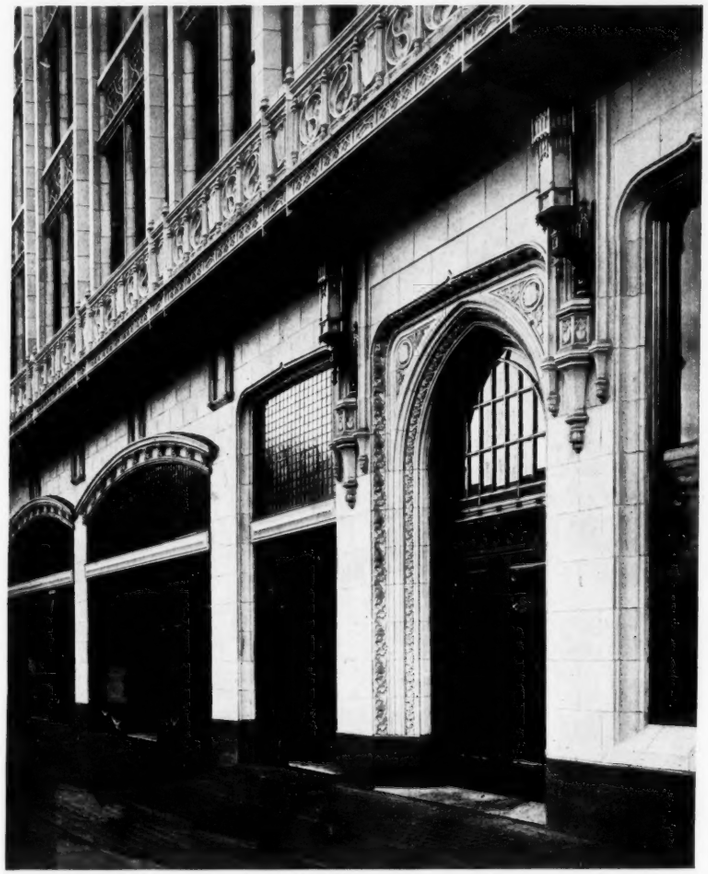
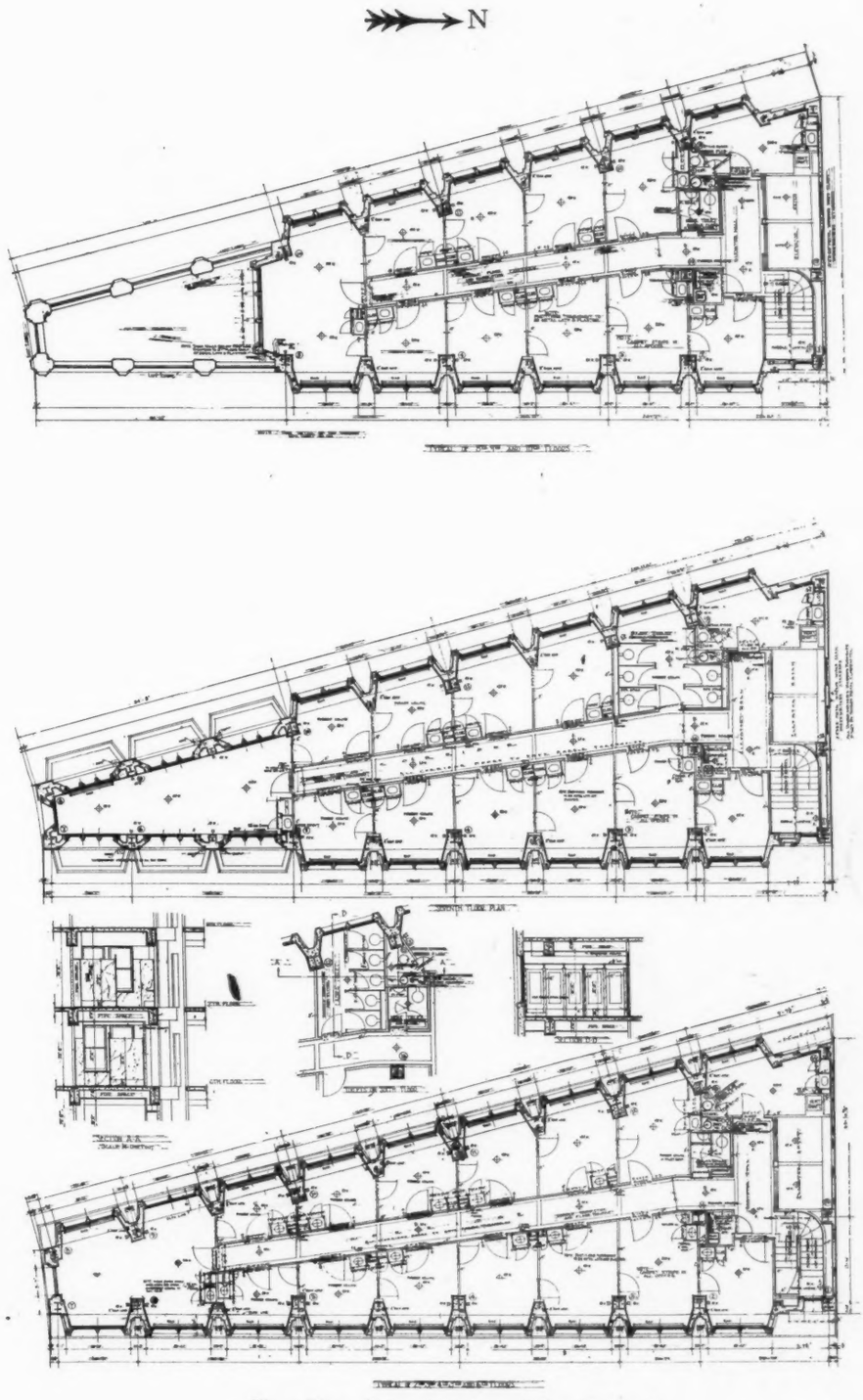


Photo Gabriel Moulin

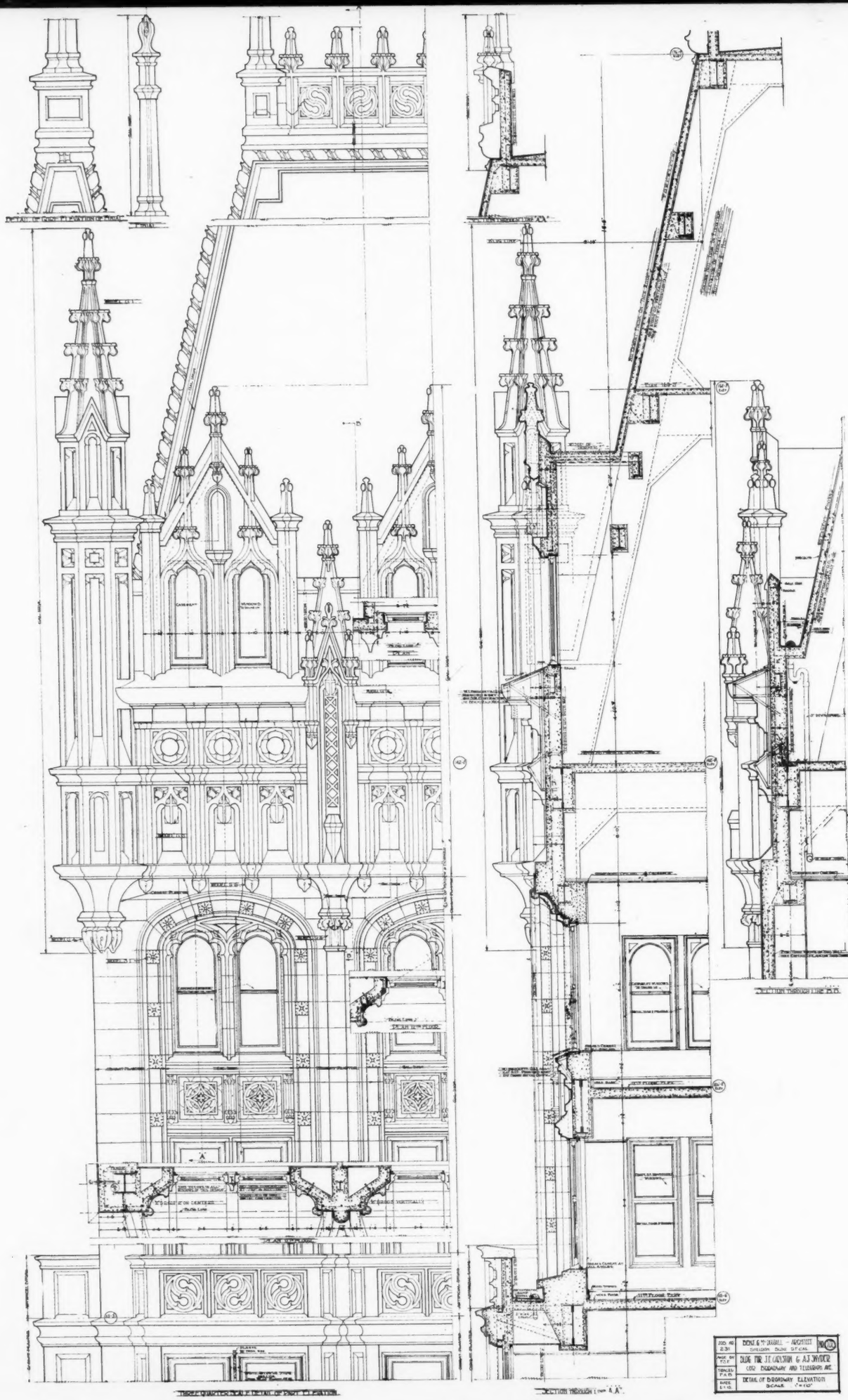
Broadway Entrance and Stores

Federal Realty Building, Oakland

Benjamin Geer McDougall, Architect, San Francisco

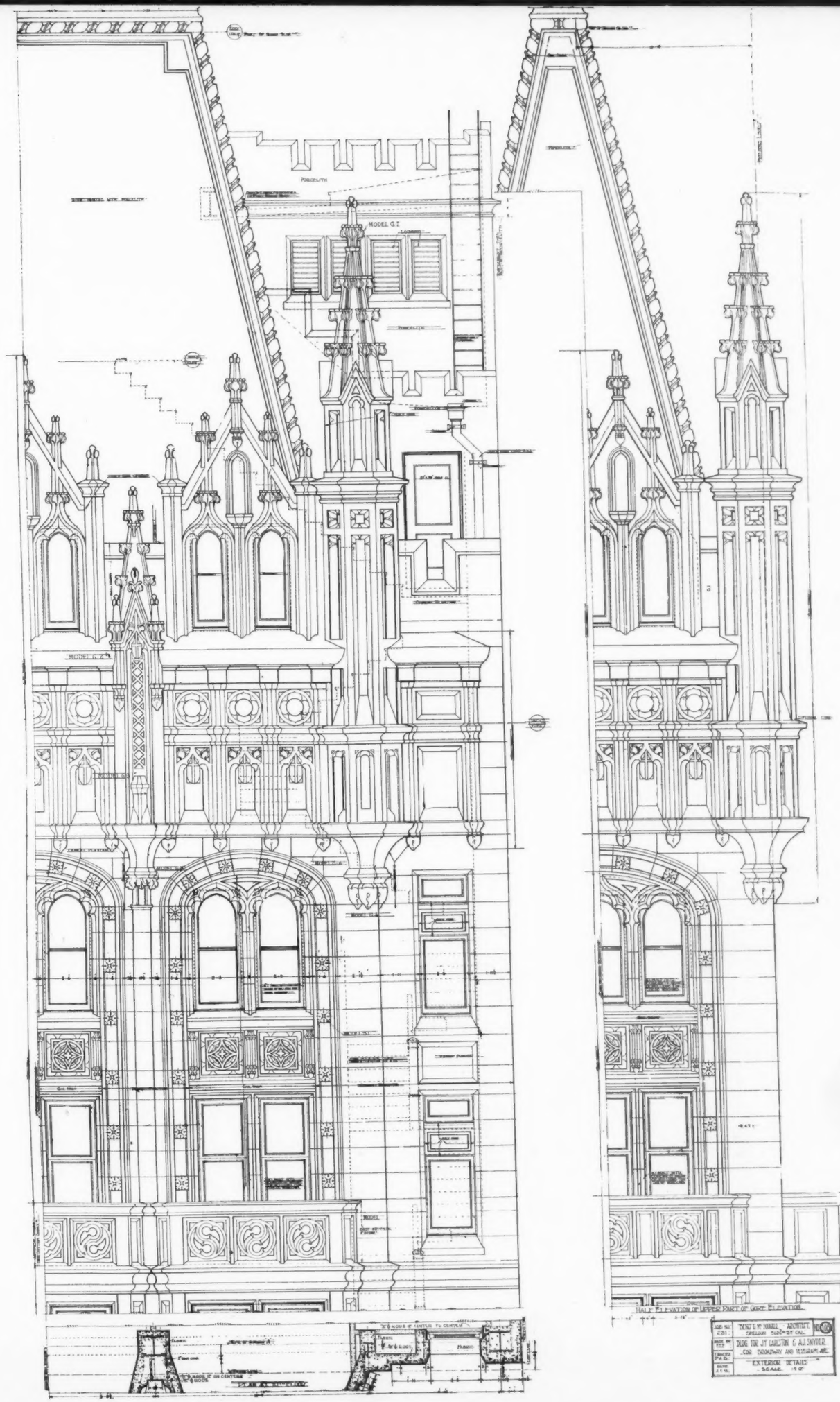


Floor Plans, Federal Realty Building, Oakland
Benjamin Geer McDougall, Architect, San Francisco



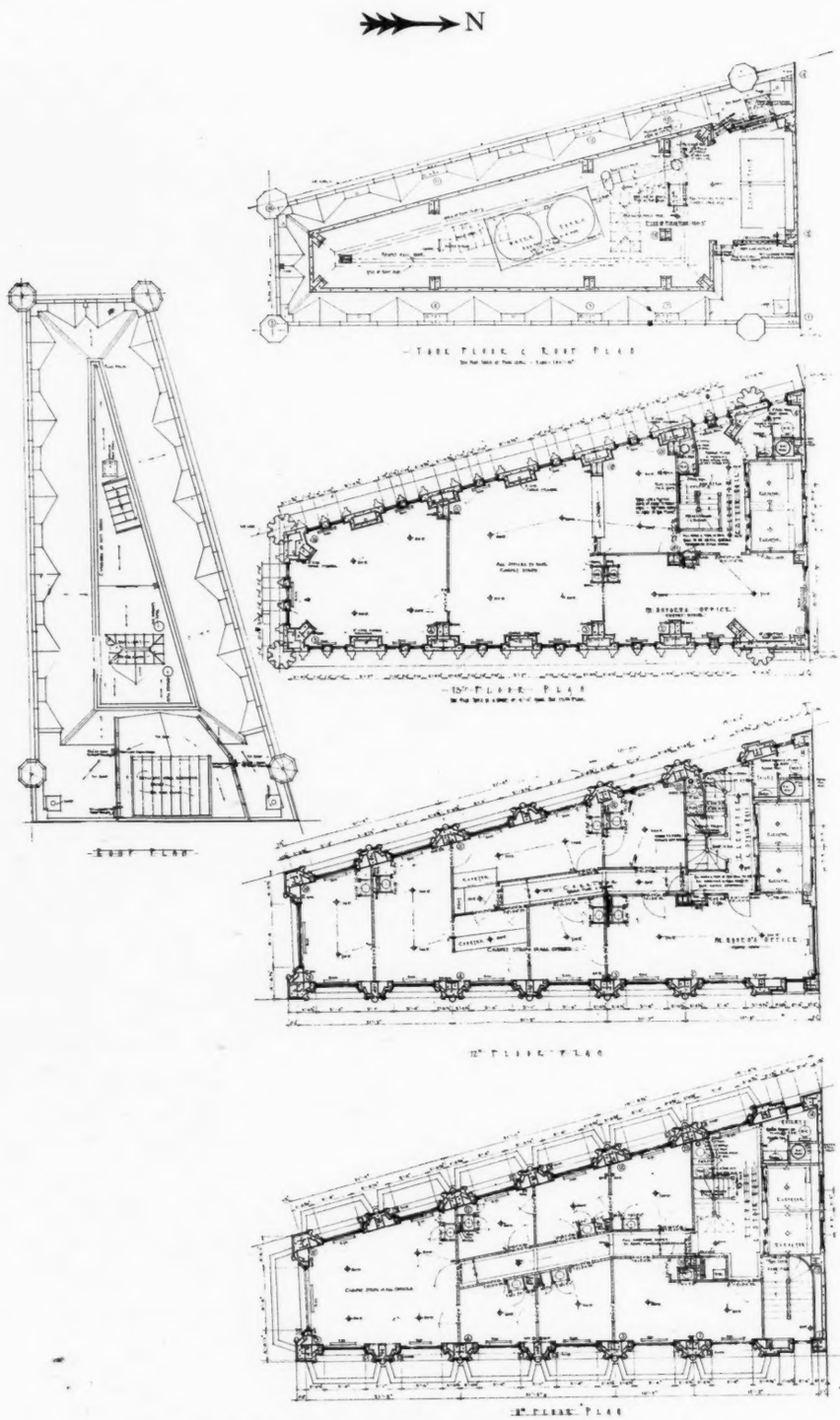
Detail of Portion of Broadway Elevation, Federal Realty Building, Oakland

Benjamin Geo r McDougall, Architect. San Francisco



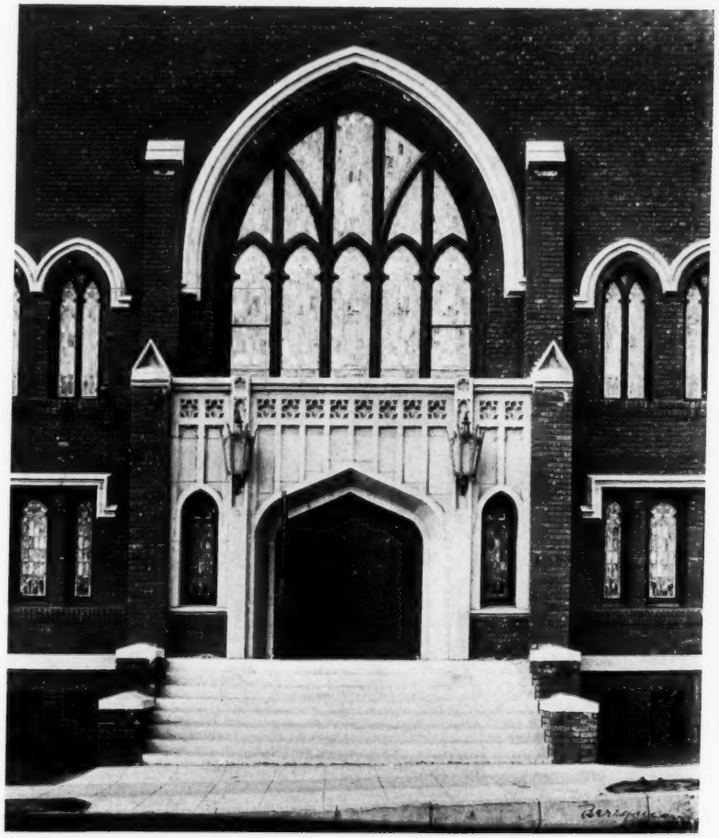
Exterior Details, Federal Realty Building, Oakland

Benjamin Geer McDougall, Architect, San Francisco

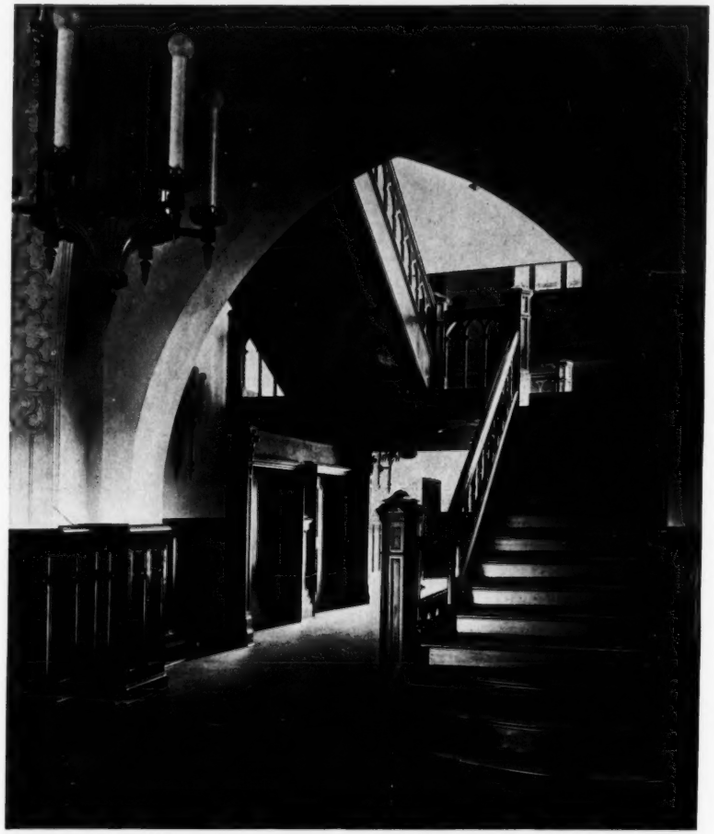


Floor, Tank-Floor and Roof Plans, Federal Realty Building, Oakland
Benjamin Geer McDougall, Architect, San Francisco

View from Southeast, First Presbyterian Church, San Diego
Robert H. Orr, Architect, Los Angeles



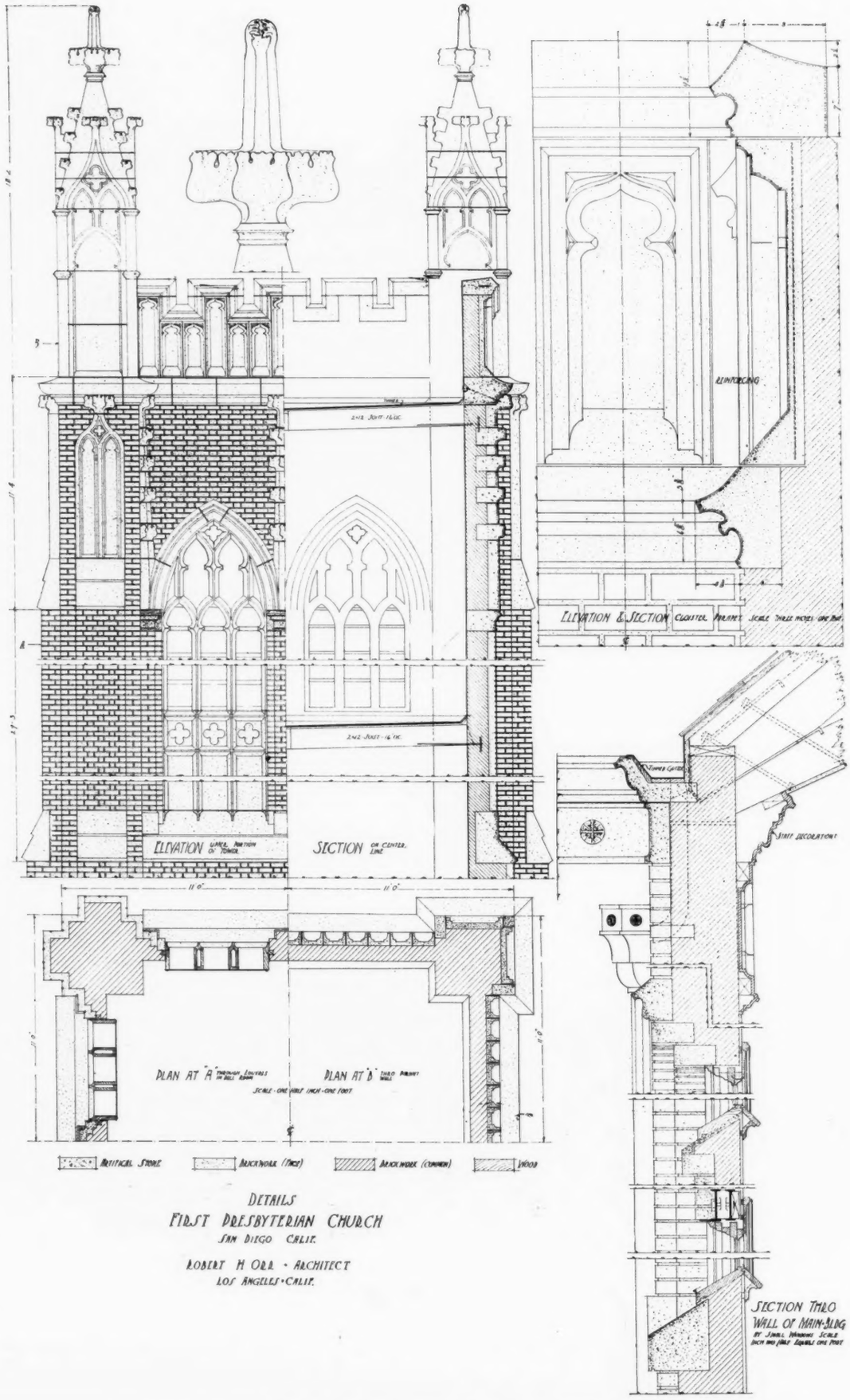
Detail Entrance, Sunday School Building



View in Main Vestibule

First Presbyterian Church, San Diego
Robert H. Orr, Architect, Los Angeles

View from Southwest, Sunday School Building in Foreground; First Presbyterian Church, San Diego
Robert H. Orr, Architect, Los Angeles



DETAILS
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
SAN DIEGO CALIF.

ROBERT H ORR · ARCHITECT
LOS ANGELES · CALIF.

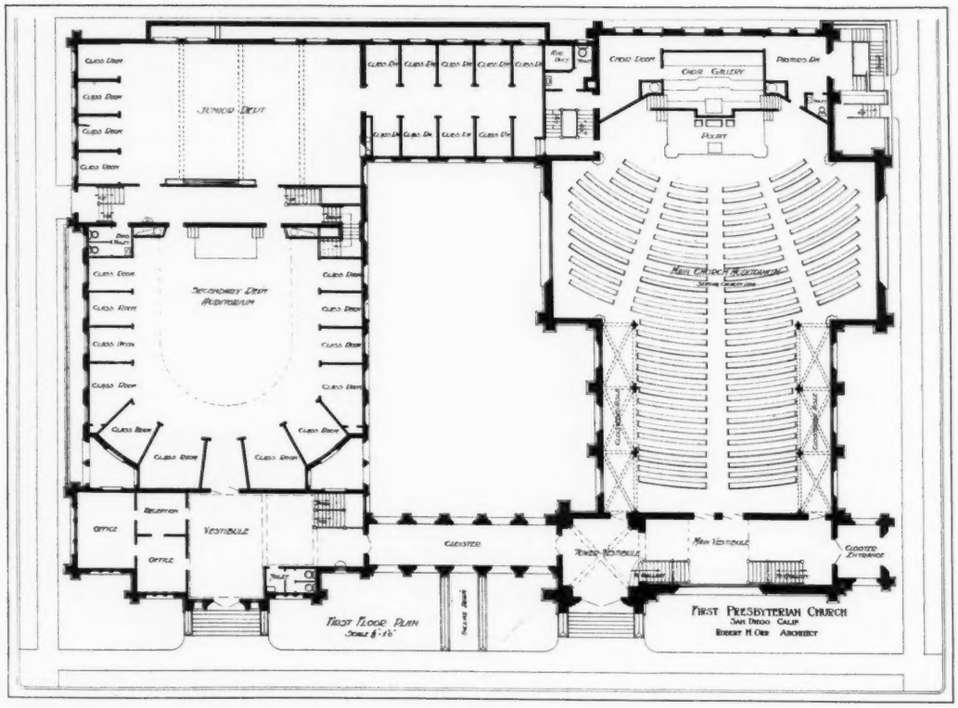
Details, First Presbyterian Church, San Diego
Robert H. Orr, Architect, Los Angeles

Looking Toward Pulpit

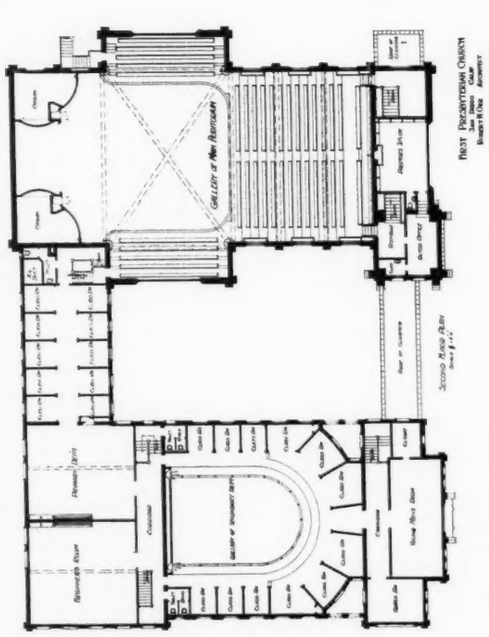
View from Pulpit Toward Entrance

First Presbyterian Church, San Diego

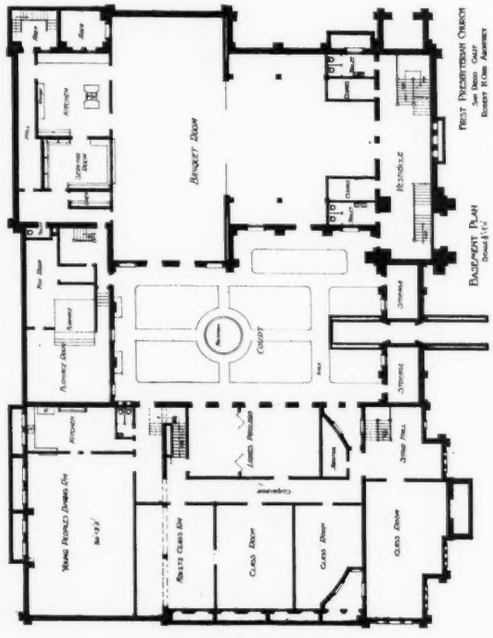
Robert H. Orr, Architect, Los Angeles



First Floor Plan



Second Floor Plan



Basement Plan

First Presbyterian Church, San Diego
Robert H. Orr, Architect, Los Angeles

(Continued from page 12.)

are placed upon the main floor and have a gallery surrounding the auditorium on three sides. On the three sides of this auditorium are arranged the class rooms, all with exterior light and ventilation, twelve upon the main floor and a like number in the gallery. Each have built-in blackboards and are heated and ventilated. The requirements, however, call for two auditoriums and here we have but one. This is a compromise; senior classes are usually few in number. These are the high school students, usually apt to stay away from the Bible school and seek other social life; later, however, many return as adults. The architect and committee also deemed it best to have one large auditorium in which the whole school might assemble together to participate in occasional and annual exercises. The whole secondary department is therefor accommodated in one auditorium. This department is reached from the main vestibule and also connects with the other departments by the corridor between the same. Near the main entrance is a suite of three offices for the superintendent of the school and secretaries. Over the main entrance and offices on the second floor are a couple of large class rooms for organized classes.

The third department of the school, the adult grade, has six large and spacious class rooms, besides other available places for classes, all of which are in the basement. Remembering that the court floor is on the same level as the basement floor, this word "basement" should lose part of its chilly feeling, for basements seem to forebode dark and gloomy places. The rooms away from the court have deep areaways and the windows are large and the rooms well lighted.

The requirements for this department call for an auditorium. Two places are available: the young people's banquet room in the basement and under the junior grade auditorium, or the general banquet room under the church proper, and which is the largest room in either building aside from the church auditorium. It is just across the court on the same level and is easily accessible.

Thus it will be seen that this plan approximates the requirements of an ideal or modern Bible school to within one auditorium in the secondary department; that of the senior grade, and which may be accommodated by the large room over the entrance and referred to as a class room for organized classes.

This school plant has a working capacity of twelve hundred pupils. The maximum may be fully twenty-five per cent greater. The social requirements, aside from parlors, auditoriums and class rooms, are supplemented with a banquet room in the basement of the Bible school building, exclusively for the young people of the church. This has a kitchen with kitchen conveniences. In addition to all this, the entire basement of the church is arranged for a divided banquet room to meet the needs of the entire congregation on special and annual occasions. This banquet room has a spacious kitchen and serving room with conveniences that would do justice to a good hotel.

Throughout the building special attention has been given to conveniences and the location of toilets and lavatories to serve all departments. Sanitary drinking fountains are placed in all corridors and vestibules.

The court, being sunk below the street level, is reached by an incline under the cloister across the front connecting both buildings. Stairways lead from this court to all departments of the building. Arrangements have been made to cover this court with a canvas canopy in summer weather and lights are provided in the exterior walls.

The church is cruciform in plan. The main entrance is directly under the tower, with entrances from the cloister leading from the Bible school building and the cloister on the street corner. Over the main entrance and back of the church gallery is the pastor's study and office, spacious and well lighted from the large window in the front, remote from the activities of a great church life, where studies and meditation may be pursued without interruption.

The church has a total seating capacity of fifteen hundred on the main floor and gallery. It is finished in quarter-sawed white oak and has a richly timbered trussed ceiling. The organ is divided and the choir is placed near the rear wall on the main axis; this being done to obtain a length consistent to the height in considering acoustic properties.

Special attention has been given to the electric light fixtures. They are all of special design and well executed.

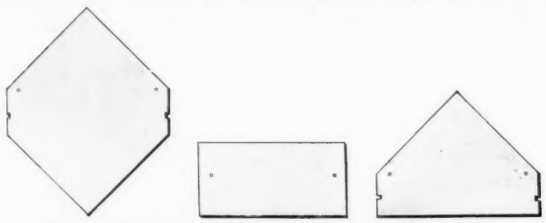
The art glass deserves special mention. The subjects of the two large transept windows are "The Rich Young Ruler" and "The Sower," and are beautifully executed, blending with the interior decorations.

The building is heated and ventilated throughout, in part by a dual system, with steam radiators and forced-draught ventilation.

The exterior is faced with brown brick and large raked-out mortar joints. The trim is art stone and the roof is covered with green slate.

Utility has been the dominating consideration throughout, but art has not been neglected. The tower has pleasing proportions and the whole ensemble is interesting in its perspective. It is a monument to its builders, a church which few congregations can ever hope to excel on account of its magnitude and equipment for Bible study.

It is not necessary to dwell at length on the menace of the wooden shingle. It is well known that burning shingles can be carried great distances by the wind or



The exact shape of French Method shingle, and the two starters used with it.

draught of a conflagration, and when they alight in their turn upon other dry shingles the fearful havoc that results. San Franciscans in particular well know this menace. Other cities have felt the disastrous effects of the wooden shingle. Recent and widespread conflagrations have refuted the argument that shingle roofs are safe enough "outside of conflagration areas." On numerous occasions we have recorded in the columns of this journal accounts of the destruction of sections, and even whole cities by the firebrands of a fire. But this alone does not cover the only objection to the use of shingle roofs. Authentic statistics tell us that there is not a day in the United States or Canada that someone's home is not destroyed, or the roof burned off from the ignition of its wooden shingles by sparks from its own chimney.

The foregoing is only mentioned as a reminder of the fearful characteristics of such construction. The principal object of this article is to call attention to a form of roofing primarily designed to replace the ordinary roof coverings, the merits of which have been found to be such that its use as extended through all classes of work, where it has supplanted the materials heretofore commonly in use.

We all know asbestos shingles, which, when properly applied, will generally outlast the lifetime of the building;

The French Method of using three starters.

that this sort of roof construction is rapidly taking the place of all other materials is shown not only in its almost universal use by the great railway systems of the country, but by many institutions, public schools and churches, and private estates. The benefit and economy of this type of roofing has also been realized by the United States Government and by architects in general the world over.

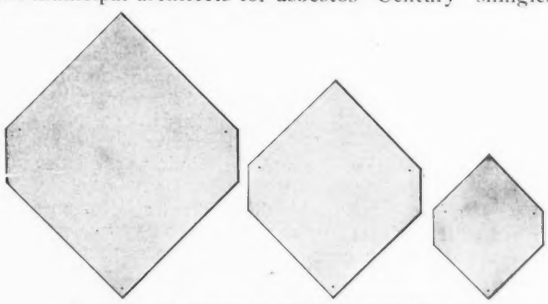
The great invention covered by L. Hatschek's re-issued patent No. 12,594 under date of January 15, 1907, for a fireproof building material composed entirely of asbestos fibre and hydraulic or Portland cement, marks an epoch in the building industry and a new birth in the matter of fire protection, so far as fireproof construction is concerned.

Asbestos, or mineral flax, as it is often called, from the peculiarity of crystallizing in fibres instead of in ordinary crystals as is the usual case with mining methods, and hydraulic cement have been known from earliest times as among the most refractory of substances. Some old Greek and Roman remnants of antiquity composed largely of hydraulic cement remain witnesses of the everlasting quality of this material. Exposed to the elements for unnumbered centuries, asbestos fibre has withstood deterioration.

It is evident, from the well-known qualities of these two well-known materials, that nothing could have been selected that would have been more fireproof, indestructible, everlasting, than asbestos fibre and hydraulic cement as raw materials, from which to prepare a permanent building material as derived through asbestos shingles and asbestos building lumber.

The resistance of these shingles to blow, flexion, tension, etc., is very surprising. They may be punched, filed or worked generally, with the greatest ease. They are sufficiently elastic to allow of marked tension, due to vibration, expansion, contraction of surrounding parts, wind pressure, etc., without cracking or breaking in any manner.

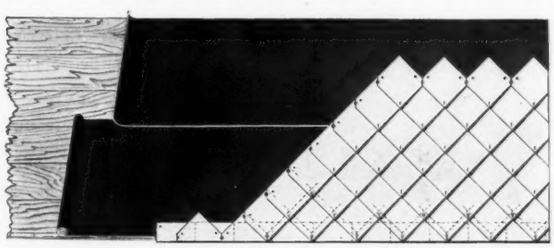
Keasbey & Mattison Co., of Ambler, Pennsylvania, factors for asbestos "Century" shingles, sheathing, etc., report the most gratifying success of these materials. The company has received endorsements by the Government and municipal architects for asbestos "Century" shingles



Three sizes of shingles for application according to the French Method.

as a standard roofing material for public works. It has letters from foreign architects, particularly French and German licensed architects, who have endorsed asbestos "Century" shingles for roofs.

The asbestos "Century" shingle may be likened to any other concrete construction, the asbestos fibre being substituted, in the case of the shingle, for the reinforcing which is ordinarily used in other forms of cement structures. The reports of the United States Government indicate that hydraulic cement continues to crystallize for a period covering several decades, during which time it is constantly becoming stronger and harder. It is claimed that no building will descend to cheapness or mediocrity



The French Method of using two starters, which is the most common practice.

through the use of asbestos "Century" shingles. They are made for protection; they are made to last, and to obtrude as little as possible on the general type or lines of the building on which they are used.

The standard thickness of the asbestos "Century" shingle is a trifle over one-eighth of an inch,—about five thirty-seconds. The manufacturers can, if sufficient time be given, produce a shingle just double this thickness to carry out any particular idea or specification of the architect. An expedient frequently adopted by architects to

Roof showing the applied Honeycomb effect.

obtain a more pronounced shadow effect of "texture" is the application of the French method shingles according to the honey-comb effect. As illustrating the French method, we herewith reproduce several cuts which show the French method of application. The French or diagonal method of application can be used on nearly every class of structure where there is sufficient pitch of roof for the ordinary use of wooden shingles or natural slate. An advantage secured by applying asbestos "Century" shingles in this manner is the reduced cost of the amount of material and its application; reduced weight of the completed roof and the variety and beauty of design which may be secured. Shingles may be cut or sawed, shaped to fit around dormer windows, chimneys, etc., without fear of injury to those surrounding them.

With these good features is combined the absolute unalterability of the shingles, their economy of application and maintenance, their fire-proof qualities, their toughness and elasticity. It is not to be wondered at that they make the best roof covering ever produced, either of natural or manufactured roofing material. We herewith give architect's specifications for the asbestos "Century" shingles, to be applied over a tightly sheathed roof in the French or diagonal method:

Sheathing—Roofing purlins and trusses are to be covered with well-seasoned boards not more than 9 inches wide, tongued and grooved, well spiked to the rafters.

Felt—Over these boards lay 1-ply slater's felt, tacked on with 4-inch lap, and on hips and valleys with at least 1-foot lap.

Asbestos "Century Shingles"—Over the felt, apply Asbestos "Century" Shingles, Newport Gray, as manufactured by the Asbestos Shingle, Slate and Sheathing Co., according to the "French" or Diagonal Method, as follows, to-wit: A cant or furring strip not less than 3-16 inch thick and one inch wide (lath will do) to be nailed flush with the lower edge of roof board to give the Asbestos "Century" Shingles the proper cant, then apply one course of No. 16 Newport Gray Asbestos "Century" Shingles end to end laterally, overhanging the eaves 1½ inches to 1¾ inches, over which one course of No. 46 Newport Gray will be applied, entirely covering the No. 16 to break joints. Starter No. 35 Newport Gray to be laid over this, exposing one-half the lower double course, as shown by detail on manufacturers' print known as No. 21,119. Balance of roof to be covered with No. 3 Newport Gray, 16 inches by 16 inches, laid diagonally as directed and exposed 13 inches by 13 inches to the weather. Each shingle to be nailed with two 1¼-inch galvanized-iron needle point nails as indicated by the nail holes in the shingles, and the No. 3 to be fastened down at the tip with the patented "Storm" nails, as shown by detail on manufacturers' print known as No. 1490. All No. 3 shingles to be laid showing diagonal lines on a 45 degree angle with eaves. Hips and ridges to be covered with Asbestos "Century" Ridge and Hip Roll, same to be properly flashed and fastened in place to hip or ridgepole of sufficient height, rabbeted to fit hip or ridge, with regular copper fasteners made for this purpose. All hips and ridges to be made water-tight previous to the application of the Ridge Roll, as per B. P. 1525.

The Great North Plant of the Keasbey & Mattison Co., devoted to the manufacture of Asbestos "Century" Shingles, Asbestos Building Lumber, Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing, etc.

Flashing—At all hips, valleys, chimneys, and against all abutting side walls, except as otherwise specified, flash and counter-flash with each course of Asbestos "Century" Shingles, using .....

Alternate Flashing—For a distance of .... inches from eaves, hips, valleys, chimneys, abutting side walls, etc., lay the Asbestos "Century" Shingles in elastic (slater's) cement, and at all such hips, valleys, chimneys, and against all abutting side walls, except as otherwise specified, flash and counter-flash with each course of Asbestos "Century" Shingles, using .....

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

The Gould Storage Battery installation in the Hobart Building, San Francisco, was designed before the erection of the building was commenced, and it is a very good example of what can be done with a storage battery in connection with an isolated lighting plant in a modern office building. The use of a storage battery was indicated on account of the fact that electric elevators were used. In case the three elevators installed in the Hobart Building should operate at the same time there would be thrown on the plant a load five times as great as the maximum capacity of the generating plant. This load is thrown on in an infinitesimal fraction of a second, and, with the present installation, is handled so that even a flicker of a light is avoided.

On account of this fluctuating load and the inefficiency of generators operating under low load factor a storage battery installation was specified by the architects of this building, Willis Polk & Company, and after a thorough investigation of similar installations of the Gould Storage Battery Company the contract was awarded to them.

The storage-battery installation consists of 116 cells type O-511, having a capacity of 200 amperes for one hour at approximately 240 volts, together with a "Gould" C. E. M. F. regulating booster, three-unit set, having a maximum capacity of 600 amperes at 60 volts. The operation of this storage battery installation resulted in the following improvements in service over an installation of adequate size without a battery:

1st—The fluctuations in load were equalized by the battery, the battery discharging when the load demand was heavy and charging when the heavy load fell off, thereby maintaining practically a constant load on the generators. This load is maintained constant within 5 per cent plus or minus; that is to say, if the regulation is set for 200 amperes, the maximum fluctuations is load on the generators would be between 190 and 210 amperes.

2nd—Due to the load on the generators being maintained constant, it was found that one 35 k. w. unit would carry the load during the greater part of the day, an additional unit of the same size being necessary for lighting purposes, during the winter only, for a few hours each day.

3rd—As only one generator was required to be used and as the load was kept practically constant on this at the point of maximum efficiency, the oil consumption per k. w. hour was very much reduced.

4th—On account of the ideal conditions under which the generators operated, the voltage regulation was absolutely perfect and no complaints possible.

5th—The entire plant is shut down each night between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m., the storage battery supplying the electricity necessary for the night run. In this way the cost of the electric service from the city supply is entirely eliminated.

6th—As the battery is discharged during the night and has to be charged the first thing in the morning, this gives a heavy load on the machine in the morning and furnishes abundance of exhaust steam for heating at the time it is most needed.

7th—After the heavy load goes off at about 5 o'clock in the evening, the completion of the charge of the battery to carry the night load supplies a full load to the generators until time to shut down, thus maintaining the high efficiency of the plant.

8th—In case of accident to the generator plant the battery will carry the entire load for about three quarters of an hour, giving ample time to put another generator set or boiler in service.

9th—Operating the plant by one generator unit alone, which the storage battery installation made possible, give one unit in reserve and makes shut downs of any duration impossible.

10th—One of the greatest advantages of the installation is that, due to the steady load on the entire plant, it is possible to study the operating conditions of each part of the system under steady full load conditions and thus work out the maximum efficiency possible by tuning up the whole plant.

11th—Due to the improvements in efficiency and economy above set forth, a considerable saving in cash is effected each month and it is estimated that this saving will pay for the battery installation in three years' time.

This plant has now been in operation for three months and has satisfactorily met all the conditions imposed upon it.

The Boston Varnish Company is the exclusive maker of high-grade finishing varnishes, and market these products under the brands of Kyanize, which is distributed through representative jobbing houses on the Coast, the entire western business being done through the San Francisco office, which is a direct factory branch. This is located at 311 California Street.

Architect Sylvain Schnaittacher, who has maintained offices in the First National Bank Building for some time, will move to 233 Post Street shortly after the first of the year.

John T. Kerr and E. T. Root, architects, Portland, Oregon, have formed a partnership under the firm name of Root and Kerr, Inc., and will maintain offices at 405 Henry Building, Portland, Oregon.

Architect John Parkinson, of the firm of Parkinson & Bergstrom, recently left for Boston, accompanied by his wife and daughter, in which city his son is attending college. Mr. Parkinson was present at the American Institute of Architects, held in Washington, D. C. He is expected home during the early part of January.

Architect E. E. McClaran, of Portland, Oregon, arrived in San Francisco the latter part of December as a member of the Elks' Committee of the northern city which is to dedicate the Oregon Building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Mr. McClaran will go on to Pasadena to visit the Rose Carnival in that city before returning north.

The Muralo Company's Concrete Cement Coating has found favor with the Bureau of Architecture in the City Engineer's office of San Francisco, this material having been used in painting the trolley poles, the interior of the Geary Street car barn, and the exterior of the Central Fire Alarm Station, and was specified for both the interior and exterior of the new San Francisco car barn, for which contracts were recently let.

J. Llewellyn, Oakland, executed the contract for the painting work on the Federal Realty Building, Oakland, the interior finish of which has been pronounced a most excellent piece of work. The firm of J. Llewellyn Co. has secured some of the biggest painting contracts ever let in Oakland and San Francisco, and in the vicinity tributary thereto. An example of this company's first-class work is also seen in the recently completed St. Ignatius' Church of San Francisco.

N. Clark & Sons furnished all Terra Cotta for the exterior of the new Federal Realty Building in Oakland, consisting of the entire two facades. Matt Glazed Terra Cotta was used. We show illustrations of this building in this issue, and it can be readily seen that the Federal Realty Building has resulted in one of the handsomest terra cotta jobs in this vicinity. This particular work has created much interest for the admirable qualities of this product, and the building is a source of much pleasure to the citizens of Oakland.

The McCurdy-Miller Co., Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, designed and executed the lighting fixtures of the First Presbyterian Church, San Diego; Robt. H. Orr, architect. This installation stands out as a notable example of the successful handling of the lighting of a large interior,—successful both from the standpoint of good lighting and of artistic design. Having a well-equipped, modern factory, the McCurdy-Miller Co. fixtures are the products of the best methods of manufacture and highly skilled workmanship.

Berry Bros., Detroit, Mich., are to be congratulated upon the publication of a high-class newspaper, which circulates among the members of its various distributing offices. It is entered at the Post Office as "good stuff affiliated with the optimistic party." The Christmas issue, just at hand, bears a foreword by J. S. Stevenson, General Manager, in which his most kindliest thoughts for a happy and successful New Year are extended to all readers. We notice in this issue a very favorable testimony from Architect C. H. Crane of Detroit on the adaptability of this Luxeberry White Enamel and Varnishes for interiors of motion-picture houses. The Palace Theater, of Detroit, a magnificent edifice of this sort, plans for which were prepared by Mr. Crane, was finished throughout with the Berry product.

Hoffman Heater Company enjoyed a most satisfactory amount of business during the month that has just closed. This firm has installed its heaters at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, in competition with many other manufacturers, which is worthy of special mention as regards the merit of the heater.

The Simplex Window Co., Inc., 525 Market St., San Francisco, has done a most excellent volume of business during the closing months of the past year, despite the general depression that permeated the business world in that time. The Simplex windows are suitable for all kinds and classes of building, and are especially adapted for school structures, in which field the firm has enjoyed many successes.

Manager Post, of the Frederick Post Co., San Francisco, tells us that his office has been favored with a good trade during the year 1914. This company manufactures and specializes in drawing materials and drafting-room furniture and appliances.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco—Architect Louis C. Mulgardt, Chronicle Building, has completed plans for a three-story and basement, Class A construction Detention Home for the City and County of San Francisco, to be erected on West Mission Street, between Brady and Thirteenth Streets, at a cost of $50,000.

San Francisco—Architects Righetti & Headman, Phelan Building, have completed plans for a two-story and basement, Class A construction hospital ward and garage for the City and County of San Francisco, to be erected on a site adjoining the new San Francisco Hospital, at a cost of $70,000.

San Francisco—Architect A. J. Laib, Russ Building, San Francisco, has completed plans for a four-story and basement, reinforced concrete apartment house, to be erected in the Fifty Vara District at a cost of $45,000.

San Francisco—Architect A. A. Cantin, Foxcroft Building, San Francisco, has completed plans for a six-story and basement Class C construction, hotel building, to be erected on the south side of Ellis Street, east of Market, for A. W. Maltby at a cost of $65,000.

San Francisco—Architect G. Albert Lansburgh, 709 Mission St., San Francisco, is preparing plans for a two-story and basement, Class A construction library building, to be erected at the corner of Twenty-fourth and Bartlett Streets for the City and County of San Francisco, at a cost of $60,000.

San Francisco—Architect G. A. Applegarth, Call Building, San Francisco, has about completed plans for a five-story and basement, Class C construction, apartment house, to be erected at the southwest corner of California and Stockton streets, at a cost of $60,000.

San Francisco—Architect Frederick H. Meyer, Bankers' Investment Building, San Francisco, is preparing plans for a three-story and basement, Class C construction, apartment house, to be erected on Post Street, near Larkin, at a cost of $45,000.

San Francisco—Architect J. C. Hladik, Monadnock Building, is preparing plans for a three-story and basement frame apartment house, to be erected at the northwest corner of Fell and Clayton Streets for Mrs. M. E. Etienne, at a cost of $35,000.

San Francisco—Architect Edward T. Foulkes, Crocker Building, has completed plans for a five-story and basement Class C construction hotel, to be erected on Sutter Street, west of Taylor, for the Columbia Realty Co., at a cost of $50,000.

Oakland—Architect William Wilde, 1735 Broadway, Oakland, is preparing plans for a seven-story, Class A construction hotel and stores, to be erected at the southeast corner of Tenth and Clay Streets, for O. J. Mead, at a cost of $104,000.

Oakland—Architect J. J. Donovan, Security Bank Building, Oakland, is preparing plans for a one-story and basement, brick and plaster school, to be erected on the old Tompkins School site for the City of Oakland, at a cost of $35,000.

Oakland—Architect J. J. Donovan, Security Bank Building, Oakland, is preparing plans for a one and two-story and basement, reinforced concrete school building, to be erected at the corner of Thirty-second and Magnolia Streets for the City of Oakland, at a cost of $165,000.

Oakland—Architect Clay N. Burrell, Albany Block, is preparing plans for a five-story and basement apartment house, Class C construction, to be erected on Oak, north of Fourteenth Street, for the United Home Builders at a cost of $100,000.

Los Angeles—Architect Robert M. Taylor, Marsh-Strong Building, Los Angeles, is preparing plans for a one-story and basement, hollow tile construction, school building for the Glenega School District, to cost $85,000.

Los Angeles—Architect J. Martyn Haenke has opened an office in in the Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, organizing the J. Martyn Haenke Company, which will conduct an architectural and building business. The company will also maintain a New York office.

Fresno—Architect Eugene Mathewson, Forsythe Building, has completed plans for a two-story and basement, brick and concrete school for the city of Fresno. It will cost $90,000.

Fresno—Architects Swartz, Hotchkin & Swartz, Rowell Building, Fresno, have about completed plans for a two-story and basement, Class C construction, lodge hall and stores, to be erected at the corner of L and Tulare streets for F. M. Roessler, at a cost of $70,000.

Sacramento—Architect A. R. Herold, Forum Building, Sacramento, has completed plans for a five-story and basement Class A construction lodge hall, to be erected at the northwest corner of Twelfth and J Streets for the Masonic Lodge, at a cost of $400,000.

Hermosa Beach—Architect L. B. Pemberton, Auditorium Building, Los Angeles, is preparing plans for a two-story and basement, brick and steel bank building, to be erected at the corner of Pier and Hermosa Avenues for the Pacific Railways, at a cost of $30,000.

OREGON.

Portland—Architect F. A. Naramore, Portland, has about completed plans for a two-story and basement, frame or hollow tile, school building for the City of Portland, to cost $55,000.

Eugene—Architects Hundicker & Preusse, Eugene, have completed plans for a two-story and basement, brick and concrete armory building for the State of Oregon. It will cost about $40,000.

WASHINGTON.

Seattle—Architect W. S. Bell, associated with H. O. Shuey, Hoge Building, Seattle, is preparing plans for a one and two-story and basement, concrete and brick church building for the University Place Christian Church of Seattle, to be erected at the corner of East Fifteenth and Fiftieth Avenue, at a cost of $85,000.

Tacoma—Architect C. Frere Champney, Henry Building, Seattle, has completed plans for a four-story and basement lodge hall and stores, of reinforced concrete, for the Tacoma Elks Hall Association, to be erected at a cost of $100,000.

MISCELLANEOUS

Deer Lodge, Mont.—Architects Link & Haire, Billings, Mont., have completed plans for a two-story and basement, Class A construction Court House for Powell County. It will cost $100,000.

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT is the official organ of the San Francisco Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

San Francisco Chapter, 1881—President, William B. Faville, Balboa Building, San Francisco, Cal. Secretary, Sylvain Schnaittacher, First National Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal.
Chairman of Committee on Public Information, William Mooser, Nevada Bank Building.
Chairman of Committee on Competition, Geo. B. McDougall, 235 Montgomery Street.
Date of Meetings, third Thursday of every month; annual, October.

OTHER PACIFIC COAST CHAPTERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Southern California Chapter, 1894—Vice-President, A. C. Martin, 430 Higgins Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Secretary, Fernand Parmentier, Byrne Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
Chairman of Committee on Information, W. C. Pennell, Wright & Callender Building, Los Angeles.
Date of meetings, second Tuesday (except July and August), (Los Angeles).

Oregon Chapter, 1911—President, A. E. Doyle, Worcester Building, Portland, Ore. Secretary, William G. Holford, Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Ore.
Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Ellis F. Lawrence.
Date of meetings, third Thursday of every month, (Portland); annual, October.

Washington State Chapter, 1894—President, James H. Schack, Lippy Building, Seattle, Wash. Secretary, Arthur L. Loveless, 513 Coleman Building, Seattle, Wash.
Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Chas. H. Alden, 513 Colman Building, Seattle (till further notice send all communications to Arthur L. Loveless, 513 Colman Building, Seattle).
Date of meetings, first Wednesday (except July, August and September), (at Seattle except one in spring at Tacoma); annual, November.

Colorado Chapter, 1892—President, W. E. Fisher, Railway Exchange Bldg., Denver, Col. Secretary, Aaron M. Gove, 519 Boston Bldg., Denver, Col.
Chairman of Committee on Public Information, Arthur A. Fisher, 459 Railway Exchange Building, Denver, Colo.
Date of meetings, first Monday of every month (Denver, Colo.); annual, September.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.
The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS FOR 1915.

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First Vice-President.....Thomas R. Kimball, Omaha, Neb.
Second Vice-President.D. Knickerbacker Boyd, Philadelphia, Pa.
Secretary.....Burt L. Fenner, New York City, N. Y.
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For Three Years.

Charles A. Coolidge, Boston, Mass.
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Elmer C. Jensen, Chicago, Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER, A. I. A.

There was no meeting of the San Francisco Chapter during December, owing to the absence of several of its members and officers, who attended the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, held in the city of Washington during that month.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The seventy-ninth regular meeting of the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was held at the Hollenbeck Cafe, Los Angeles, California, on Tuesday, December 8, 1914. The meeting was called to order at 7:35 P. M. by President A. C. Martin.

The following members were present: J. J. Backus, A. B. Benton, Lyman Farwell, Homer Glidden, John C. Hillman, J. W. Krause, John P. Krempel, A. C. Martin, H. H. Martin, S. B. Marston, B. M. Morris, O. W. Morgan, F. Noonan, S. T. Norton, W. C. Pennell, A. F. Rosenheim, W. J. Saunders, August Wackerbarth, A. R. Walker, H. P. Withey, F. R. Schaefer, W. W. Willson.

As guests of the Chapter were present Wm. Deliamore and John D. Bowler of the *Builder and Contractor* and H. K. Hensley of the *Southwest Contractor*.

The minutes of the seventy-seventh meeting, regular meeting, and the seventy-eighth meeting, special meeting, were read and approved.

For the Board of Directors, the vice-president, S. Tilden Norton, who presided at the board meeting, reported one meeting had been held since the last report, on December 8th, and that letter ballots had been opened, with the result that Mr. Charles Gordon and Mr. R. C. Farrell had been declared elected to regular membership in the Chapter. The application for membership had also been received of Mr. Garrett B. Van Pelt, Jr., and the secretary had been instructed to send out letter ballots to the members.

Following the report of the Directors, Mr. John P. Krempel reported for the Committee on Membership the prospect of several new members.

For the A. I. A. Sub-Committee on Education, report was made that the Los Angeles City Housing Commission had presented the matter of a competition for model houses for industrial districts to the committee of the Chapter and that the two bodies were working together in the interest of the matter. Results of this work would be reported at a later date.

For the Special Committee on Contracts and Specifications, Mr. S. Tilden Norton reported one meeting had been held. That at this meeting tentative approval had been accorded the suggestions offered by the California Association of Electrical Contractors and Dealers for a better co-operation between architects and the electrical association in improving the standards of electrical work. That the committeee had recommended that the electrical association should place their suggested proposals in definite written shape to be presented to the committee and to the Chapter.

Communications were next read as follows:

From R. C. Kemper, acting executive secretary of the American Institute of Architects, calling the attention of the Chapter to an extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Institute's Executive Committee, with reference to the Institute's policy in the matter of architectural exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

A telegram was also read from Octavius Morgan, delegate from the Southern California Chapter to the convention held the 2d, 3d and 4th of December, 1914, in Washington, D. C. The text of the telegram reads as follows:

"Matter of competitions for public buildings taken up on the floor of convention and referred to directors of Institute, with power to act and afford relief in this matter. . . . Fellowship given to Parmentier. . . ."

Following the reading of these communications, the acting secretary was instructed to forward Fernand Parmentier proper notification of his election to fellowship upon receiving official confirmation from the secretary of the Institute.

Under the head of new business, a general discussion followed relative to the Appellate Court's decision sustaining the law of 1872, which requires all public bodies to advertise for plans and specifications, such plans and specifications to be accompanied by a $5,000 bond, in matters of architectural employment on public work. After considerable discussion this matter was left in the hands of those members of the Chapter who have been working to set this law aside.

Discussion next followed relative to the law of 1901, regulating the practice of architecture in the State of California. The secretary read a communication from Seward A. Simons, attorney and counselor-at-law, addressed to Mr. J. E. Allison, setting forth his opinion as to what steps should be taken to protect the architects and to strengthen this law in the interest of the public and the profession. Extracts from the Illinois State law governing the practice of architecture were read and also sections from the opinions rendered in various cases prosecuted under the law. Reports were read by the president of the State Board of Architecture, John P. Krempel, from the State Board's attorney, reciting work done by him in vari-

ous cases of alleged illegal practice which had been under investigation. A general discussion followed by most of the members present relative to the desirability of action by the Chapter or by the profession toward amending or otherwise strengthening this law in its effect. No official action was taken.

Mr. Julius Krause presented a request from John C. Austin, who was absent, to the effect that a special meeting of the Chapter be held with Mark Keppel, County Superintendent of Schools, and the County Counselor as guests. No action on this matter was taken.

An invitation was extended by Mr. Carlo Romanelli through Mr. Arthur Benton to a special exhibit of plastic creations to be held in Blanchard Hall Art Gallery on Saturday, December 12, 1914.

The meeting adjourned at 10:15 P. M.

A. R. WALKER,
Acting Secretary.

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OREGON CHAPTER, A. I. A.

Meeting called to order with the following members present: Naramore, Holford, Doyle, Lazarus, Whitehouse, Fouilhoux, Beckwith, Lawrence Knighton, Emil Schacht and Williams. Mr. W. R. B. Willcox, director of the Institute, was present as a guest.

There being no objections, the minutes of the last meeting were approved as printed and mailed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

No reports were submitted by the committees, as they had not had time to organize since their appointment.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from Mr. Whitaker to Mr. Lawrence was read.

Moved by Lawrence, seconded by Naramore, and carried, that excerpt from Mr. Whitaker's letter concerning subscriptions to Journal be sent all members.

"The morning before I left San Francisco—too late for the Chapter meeting, alas—I suddenly said to myself, 'Supposing that each time a member of the Institute or Chapter took a commission for a building, he were to sit down and write his client in about these terms: 'I know that you are interested in architecture because you have selected me for the architect of your building. I am equally sure that you are interested in what architecture is trying to accomplish in America. I want you very much to know about the American Institute of Architects, what it is, what it stands for, what it is trying to accomplish. And so I am sending you the Journal of the American Institute of Architects with my compliments, in the hope that you will find it of great interest.'"

"Now I have come to think that that was one of the most brilliant thoughts of my whole existence. See what happens.

"First—The client is pleased with a little courtesy shown him.

"Second—Architecture at once assumes a more important position in his thoughts. It seems more important than the mere making of plans and specifications.

"Third—The American Institute of Architects becomes a reality to him. He becomes acquainted with a great national organization, devoted to a high purpose. His respect for its canon of ethics, if he never knew of it before, increases at once (and, by the way, I am going to print the canons in each issue hereafter).

"Fourth—Many of these presentation subscribers will become permanent ones. Through them we shall get others and by a sort of endless chain method, we shall ultimately have a loyal body of subscribers among the general public. There is no limit to which we may not go and, ultimately, the Journal will be listened to whenever and wherever it speaks.

"Fifth—The respect of architects for their own profession will also be increased, and the wide dissemination of the principles of the canon of ethics will surely raise the standard all round, for people will slowly learn the idiocy of asking an architect to make them something for nothing.

"Sixth—The $2.50 which we make as the special rate for these presentation subscriptions will come back to each architect manyfold. His clients will look with less distrust upon suggestions for the improvement of the scheme or the use of better materials. The architect will look more competent and trustworthy to his client. Not always—for there is nothing that is always true, but on the average this will work out.

"Won't you read this message to the Chapter and ask them to back us up. If they will, as the other Chapters that I have talked to have promised to do, there is no limit to what we cannot do for the profession in this country. Faithfully yours,

EDITOR."

Letter read from Mr. Whitaker, expressing thanks for resolution sent by the Chapter in Mr. Whitaker's honor.

Letter read from Julius Meier, chairman of the City Beautiful Committee of the Rose Festival Association requesting Chapter to appoint three delegates to a meeting of the committee in the Rosarian Room, Commercial Club, December 15th, at 8 P. M.

Letter read from A. L. Barbur, City Auditor, as follows:

November 10, 1914.

"OREGON CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
Portland, Oregon.

"Gentlemen: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 31st ult. relative to the proposed Housing Code and School Building Ordinance, and the same will be referred to the Council for their consideration. Very respectfully,

"A. L. BARBUR."

Letter from Whitaker to Mr. Lazarus concerning office of state architect as a draft of reply by Mr. Lazarus was read.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Lazarus' draft of letter to Mr. Whitaker was taken up for discussion. Purposes of correspondence is to furnish Mr. Whitaker data on position of state architect for use in an editorial. Mr. Knighton suggested that "Board of Control" be substituted in the letter where "Governor" was used.

Moved by Beckwith, seconded by Fouilhoux, and carried, that Mr. Lazarus' send the letter as a personal letter.

Mr. Williams submitted following letter on position of school architect, as follows:

"Nov. 17th, 1914.

"MR. A. E. DOYLE,
President Oregon Chapter, A. I. A.

"Dear Sir: I desire to call to your attention at this time the fact that the following resolution was presented to the last annual school meeting and was laid on the table, and naturally comes up for consideration at the annual meeting of the taxpayers of School District No. 1 on the evening of the 24th of this month, when some action should be taken in the matter. The resolution is as follows:

"'Be it Resolved, That the directors of School District No. 1 at the annual meeting on November 25, 1913, be advised and requested to have all architectural work carried on in the following manner:

"'A superintendent of properties to be employed to act as the board's representative on all building operations and carry on all repairs and minor work; said superintendent of properties to be paid such salary as the board may direct and to be assisted by such deputies or assistants as are necessary. The superintendent of properties to establish all standards of specifications, construction detail, cost per cubic foot, and such other data as can be standardized.

"'And that there be employed by the board competent engineers, specialists in the mechanical equipment of schoolhouses covering heating, ventilating, plumbing, and that all such mechanical equipment shall be executed under the charge of said engineers.

"'And that the board employ competent resident architects by some rotation method which will be fair to all, to prepare plans for all buildings according to these standards established by the superintendent of properties in the same manner as employed by the School House Commission of the city of Boston, as set forth in the annual report of the School House Department for 1911-1912.'

Respectfully submitted,
D. L. WILLIAMS."

Informal discussion followed.

Mr. Naramore stated the Civic Improvement League was preparing a new law to govern the school district, this law to be brought before the incoming legislature.

Mr. Lawrence moved and Fouilhoux seconded, and carried, that the legislative committee send a copy of the resolution to the legislative committee of the Civic Improvement League, with the request that the subject-matter be incorporated in the new law governing the school district to be submitted to the next legislature.

Letter from Julius Meier of Rose Festival Association was taken up. Mr. Doyle stated he had a similar request from Mr. W. Kanzler, chairman Committee on Inside Decoration of the Rose Festival.

Moved by Lawrence, seconded by Beckwith, and carried that the president appoint a committee on the Rose Festival to meet with Mr. Meier and Mr. Kanzler.

President appointed Mr. Johnsen, chairman; Whitehouse, Doyle, Hogue and Lazarus on the committee.

Moved by Beckwith, seconded by Naramore and carried, that the president in his address at the opening of the School of Architecture of the U. of O. extend to the university the felicitations of the Chapter upon the opening of the department, and that the president

appoint a committee to draft and send to President Campbell a resolution of congratulations and an assurance of the support of the Chapter in this work.

President appointed Beckwith, Naramore and Lazarus to draft the resolution.

Moved by Lazarus, seconded by Knighton, and carried, that the Chapter spread upon the minutes a motion of appreciation to Mr. Willcox for his interest in the new School of Architecture at Eugene, as evinced by his presence at the formal opening of the school.

Moved by Lawrence, seconded by Beckwith and carried, that Naramore and Knighton be and hereby are appointed delegates from the Chapter to the Annual Convention of the Institute at Washington.

Moved by Lawrence, seconded by Fouilhoux, and carried, that the sentiment of the Chapter is for the approval in general of the scheme of reorganization of the Institute as outlined by the National Committee on Chapters.

Moved by Lawrence, seconded by Williams, and carried, that the question of trusteeship of the property of the Architectural Club be referred to the executive committee, with power to act.

The president called upon Mr. Willcox for a few remarks.

Mr. Willcox spoke in appreciation of the work of the Journal and declared his belief that it is one of the strongest powers for advancement of the profession and worthy of the hearty support of all.

Moved by Beckwith, seconded by Whitehouse, and carried, that the meeting adjourn.

WM. G. HOLGARD,
Secretary Oregon Chapter, A. I. A.

Special meeting of the Oregon Chapter, A. I. A., held at University Club, November 4, 1914, for the purpose of discussing the future of the Portland Architectural Club Atelier.

Messrs. Doyle, Whitehouse, Beckwith, Fouilhoux, Smith, Knighton and Holford were present.

The secretary read letter from the Architectural Club asking that the Chapter act as trustee for the property of the Architectural Club, also minutes of executive meeting were read accepting this trusteeship, subject to the approval of the Chapter. Informal discussion of the matter followed.

Moved by Beckwith, seconded by Smith, and carried, that the Chapter accept trusteeship, and that the president appoint a special committee of two to canvas the members of the Chapter delinquent in dues to the Portland Architectural Club and endeavor to collect same for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Atelier.

President appointed Beckwith and Fouilhoux on the committee.

Informal discussion of the possibility of getting the University of Oregon to carry on the Atelier as a part of its extension work took place.

Moved by Whitehouse, seconded by Fouilhoux, and carried, that the secretary write to President Campbell of the University asking his consideration of carrying on the Atelier work as a part of the University Extension work, and advising him that the educational committee of the Chapter would co-operate with him anyway he saw fit.

Meeting adjourned.

WM. G. HOLFORD,
Secretary.

In accordance with instructions, I beg to inform the members of the Chapter that the treasurer will not send receipts for payments of dues, except on request.

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WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The December meeting of the Washington State Chapter, American Institute of Architects, was held on Wednesday evening at the Rathskeller, fourteen members being present.

Harold Ogden Sexsmith was elected a junior member of the Chapter.

A discussion of a proposed State housing law was held, the bill introduced at the last session of the Legislature being the basis of the discussion. The Chapter expressed itself as in favor of a simplified form of a State law, one that would define general requirements, leaving the details of the arrangement and requirements to be worked out by each community for itself to suit its own needs.

Prof. Trevor Kincaid of the University of Washington delivered an illuminating address on the "Art and Architecture of Japan," in which country Prof. Kincaid had spent some time as a resident of the city of Tokyo. Slides showing the simplicity of the construction of the Japanese house, its plan, interior arrangement, furniture, garden, etc., were shown. Prof. Kincaid is a close observer and his talk was full of interesting side lights on Japanese life. A few invited guests were present at the address.

ARTHUR L. LOVELESS,
Secretary.